



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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23 October 1991

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Burundi

Three 'Saboteurs' Killed by Security Forces

EA2110215091 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Burundian officials last week went out in the field in certain provinces of the country in order to see with the local people how to make peace, security, national unity, and development prevail in our country.

Remember the visit made on (19 October) by President Major Pierre Buyoya to Kayanza, (Kaleji) and Mutambu Communes in rural Bujumbura Province, and also Prime Minister Adrien Sibomana's visit on 18 and 19 October to (Rutegama) and Bukeye Communes in Muramvya province, and finally Uprona Party Secretary General Nicolas Mayugi's visit to (Nugina), Lugombi, and Mabaye Communes in Chibitoke Province from 17 to 19 October? [passage omitted]

Contrary to this initiative taken by Burundian officials aimed at making peace and security prevail in the country, there are saboteurs who want to destabilize the country.

For example, in Chibitoke Province, Mabaye Commune, a part of the population revolted against policemen [agents de l'ordre]. The result was three dead and three wounded. The details in our bulletins tomorrow.

Palipe Hutu Member Comments

AB2110214591 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 21 Oct 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Burundi Government seems to have decided that it is facing a major challenge from what it describes as subversives. About 60 people, all members of the Hutu ethnic group, have been arrested in the past three weeks. But, the government also says that an underground party, the Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People, Palipe Hutu, is infiltrating people into the country from neighboring states. And on Saturday [19 October], security forces fired on a number of people who they said were behind the infiltration. From Bujumbura, Gregoire Parampumba telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The Burundian secretary of state for public security, Mr. Laurent Kagimbi, told me this morning that three people were killed on 19 October in Mabaye in the northwestern province of Chibitoke. Two of them were shot dead by the security forces. Three others were wounded as the security forces were attempting to arrest a man suspected of being the head of the group which has been accused of organizing the infiltration of subversives from neighboring countries. The man, Mr. (Arsene Ntayinkera), a medical technician, is said to have been coordinating infiltrations by Hutu extremists, members of the underground Palipe Hutu, the Party for the Liberation for Hutu People [as heard]. Last week, security forces were hunting him in

Giharo, his home village, in the southeastern province of Rutana, but they did not find him there.

According to the secretary of state for public security, the man told his followers that the security forces were trying to kill him and told them to fight back, if he was arrested. The secretary of state for public security said the security forces were forced to use their guns in Mabaye against the attackers, first by firing in the air and then by aiming at them in an attempt to disperse the crowd. The third man was killed later by militants who accused him of failing to help them in the fight against the security forces. The three wounded people are said to be undergoing treatment in Bujumbura. Three people, including the head of the group, were finally arrested in Mabaye.

The secretary of state for public security said the three arrests brought to 61 the number of people arrested in the last three weeks. He said they have been accused of acts of subversion and inciting ethnic violence throughout the country. He denied an allegation by Palipe Hutu that there had been a massacre by the security forces during their search operation in Rutana Province in southeastern Burundi last week. A government source said the situation had returned to normal in Mabaye after serious political work had been undertaken to convince the people that there was no threat to innocent citizens. [end recording]

Well, to get Palipe Hutu's response to the government's accusations that the party has been infiltrating subversives into Burundi, Rachid Myers spoke to Palipe Hutu's north American representative, (Aime Kamana), in Canada, and he asked him if, in fact, the government's armed response wasn't justified.

[Begin recording] [(Kamana)] I think that it is a way to avoid free elections simply that, because we are not an extremist organization. We have not been using force as they do. And, even about what they say, about our name, et cetera, et cetera, we have said we can talk with you if you want and discuss everything. Everything is negotiable for us.

[Myers] But, you are seeking the liberation of the Hutu people. Does that mean you are seeking to set up a separate state?

[(Kamana)] No, we are seeking the liberation of the Burundian people. We don't want a separate state, we want simply equality between the citizens.

[Myers] Bt, you are a specifically Hutu party, are you not?

[(Kamana)] No, we are not a specifically Hutu party. What we meant when we called our party Palipe Hutu was that the majority has to get conscious of the oppression you are in. [sentence as heard] And it is not exclusive. We think that a Tutsi, who thinks that we have been oppressed and he wants equality and justice, can join us. We have said that from the start.

[Myers] And do you have any Tutsi members?

[(Kamana)] I have no figures, but I know that we have Tutsi members, because all the Tutsi are not in the party of the government. And we can't say that all the Tutsi don't understand that there is injustice in this country. Those who understand what is at stake join our party. [end recording]

Chad

President Gives Account of 13 Oct 'Coup Attempt'

AB2210182791 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] In Chad, President Idriss Deby has broken the silence. Eight days after the coup attempt resulting in bloodshed in the capital Ndjamená and a few days after the lifting of the curfew, the Chadian head of state gives his version of the facts. According to him, the former interior minister was the very one responsible for the show of strength which officially caused the death of 40 people.

According to President Idriss Deby, Maloum Abbas Bada had for several weeks been showing his discontent before moving into action. On the line from Ndjamená, René Bila Yonderine has this report:

[Begin Yonderine recording] In a 15-minute address, the Chadian president explained at length what happened. According to him, it has been since the July congress of the Patriotic Salvation Movement, MPS, that his interior minister became truly disgruntled. But it is only since early October that the interior minister and MPS vice president and his followers started plotting. The president of the Republic, who was informed by his intelligence service, said he got in touch with him several times so that the latter could give him explanations on these clandestine meetings. But, Mr. Maloum kept giving the same answer: Nothing was happening. It was only on the eve of the coup that he informed President Deby that a coup against him was in the pipeline. And it is for this attitude not logically befitting an interior minister that he was arrested.

But, according to President Deby, other people, who came from Europe carrying French passports, were at the origin of the coup attempt. According to him, they are the grave diggers of the Chadian nation [words indistinct].

[Deby] These people were saying everywhere that the disgruntled MPS vice president was about to provoke a confrontation in Ndjamená. Even when we thought of minimizing things, a seven-member body was meeting around the clock to [word indistinct] the MPS vice president. Some of them carrying French passports even came in from Europe to advise him. Thus through their innuendoes and ill-intentioned advice, these people incited and prompted our comrades to act. Now that Maloum is under arrest, the same people are saying he is innocent. In truth, they are really happy about his misfortune. By (?using) the belligerent intentions of the

state minister as well as clamoring for his innocence, these people are only seeking to sow division. These were the dangers I tried in vain to show my comrades. Now, those who pushed them to fight are using their names for political purposes. Each one of them is shedding crocodile tears or using lies for his own promotion.

The Frenchmen have discarded their Chadian papers at the Ndjamená airport and he [not further identified] returned to Paris to take advantage of his position as Maloum's right-hand man while his friend is (?under arrest). But they do not realize that are playing a very dangerous game. By sowing division, they are pouring oil on the fire. They want to bring death to innocent citizens and may jeopardize the democratization they claim to defend and support.

[Yonderine] The Chadian president also spoke of arms seized at the homes of some officers involved in the coup attempt. But, he did not allude to any documents whatsoever.

It must be said that the Chadian president made it a point to brief the people as since the show of strength, many politicians as well as some independent papers in the Chadian capital, have been clamoring the innocence of the interior minister and MPS vice president. They also called the events of Sunday, 13 October, a mystery. Many people did not hesitate to say that President Deby merely wanted to get rid of a companion who had become too burdensome. [end recording]

Congo

Protocol Agreements Signed With France, PRC

AB1910124291 Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Summary] Some protocol agreements were signed this morning between Congo and France and between Congo and the PRC. France and Congo signed two nonrefundable financial agreements worth 100 million CFA francs each to support Congo's forestry project and to train Congolese technicians.

Under the technical assistance agreement signed between Congo and the PRC, the PRC will send a Chinese medical team to serve in the country's hospitals soon.

New Political Party Holds First News Conference

AB1910104191 Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] The Republican Convention of Liberals led by (Bonaventure Missebi) made its first public appearance today with a news conference which dealt with the social

program of this new party. Radio Congo, which was represented at this ceremony by Gerald Ezebe, reports on the event:

[Begin Ezebe recording] Mr. (Bonaventure Missebi), president of the Republican Convention of Liberals, addressed some journalists this afternoon at (?Toyota Bar). The press was treated to an address centered around three main themes, namely, the future of the right wing in Congo, a critique of the draft constitution, and the electoral code. The Republic Convention thinks that there should not be change within a system within the left wing but from the left to the right. It is in this light that Mr. (Missebi's) party called on all the liberal forces to support the break with the former order long (?maintained) by the communists and their (?colleagues), the social democrats.

Similarly, the party thinks that the complexity of the (?plan) for decentralization should not figure into the Constitution. [Words indistinct] the example of Czechoslovakia, just as the practice of using opinion polls in the (?presidential race), which part of the liberals have been condemning vehemently.

Finally Mr. (Bonaventure Missebi) brought out certain fundamental principles about the social program which he thought useful to denounce with the electoral period approaching. The Republican Convention of Liberals has proclaimed that it will set up a liberal state that must obey the laws of a market economy. [end recording]

We bring you an excerpt of (Bonaventure Missebi's) address:

[Begin (Missebi) recording] I have applied the program because the (?delegates) have made it clear that I have been elected on the basis of a program. The state's charges will be reduced. This means that we are going to stabilize the worker strength of the civil service, we are going to stabilize the number of students on scholarship, and we are going to cut out all the enterprises which the state supports for nothing and which cost the state a lot. All enterprises—and that is why I said I will come back to that issue—and that [words indistinct].

This program is a liberal program, but we (?will set up) a market economy. This absolute liberalism means there is no order given anywhere, no framework. That liberalism which has been so (?decried), [words indistinct] and we are going to create, among other things, (?commercial banks). [end recording]

Zaire

Further on Mobutu-Tshisekedi Political Conflict

Demonstrators, Civil Guards Clash

AB2210131091 Paris AFP in French 1223 GMT
22 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Oct (AFP)—Clashes took place this morning in various working class areas of Kinshasa,

witnesses reported. Clashes and scuffles occurred between demonstrators and civil guards, notably in suburban areas such as Lemba, Ngaba, and Limete. The civil guards, witnesses said, used water canons, and in some areas troops intervened to clear roadblocks and restore traffic.

According to the same sources, no casualties were reported during the clashes, and only a few shots were fired into the air by the civil guards. Calm seemed to have returned by late morning in various areas but tension persisted.

'Bloody Riots' Reported

LD2210120891 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1130 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] Zaire is still looking for a prime minister following the dismissal of Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi by presidential decision. From 1500 today, the Sacred Union will meet to try to propose the name of a new prime minister as demanded by the president of the Republic during his discussions with a group of delegates to the National Conference. The group included residents of the estate of N'Sele.

Moreover, as a result of the political situation that our country is experiencing, bloody riots have just been reported in Lubumbashi, Kolwezi, and Likasi. Even the town of Mbuji-Mayi, in eastern Kasai, is said to be affected, in addition to the main district town of Kisanjani in Upper Zaire.

Looting in Lubumbashi; Aliens Evacuated

AB2310105091 Paris AFP in French 0959 GMT
23 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 23 Oct (AFP)—Looting continued throughout the night in Lubumbashi, the capital of the Shaba Province situated 2,000 km southeast of Kinshasa, whereas calm seemed to be returning to other cities in the southeast and northeast of the country, it was learned in the Zairian capital. According to the same source, the looting has decreased compared to the wave of looting that devastated the city on the night of Monday, 21 October.

About 400 out of about one thousand foreigners living in Lubumbashi, were evacuated yesterday evening by Belgian troops stationed in Shaba.

Opposition To Renominate Tshisekedi

AB2210175091 Paris AFP in French 1730 GMT
22 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 22 Oct (AFP)—Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi will once again be proposed as the candidate of the opposition parties of the Sacred Union to form the crisis government of Zaire, it was pointed out from authoritative sources after a meeting of the opposition "cartel" in Kinshasa today.

Further on Tshisekedi Candidacy

LD2310084191 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] The French have indicated that for the moment there is no question of reinforcing the contingent sent three weeks ago. That said, there is an important political aspect in this Zairian crisis. So, Caroline Dumet, the Sacred Union has met and is retaining Etienne Tshisekedi as a candidate, a new candidate of sorts for the post of prime minister.

[Dumet] Indeed, at the end of a good afternoon's meeting, the Sacred Union has finally made its decision. It is Etienne Tshisekedi who leads again. The opposition therefore continues to stand by the UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress] leader. Besides, nobody could see who would take the risk of being a candidate. The former prime minister, the candidate for the premiership, thanked his peers officially for having shown confidence in him, but now everybody is asking themselves if Tshisekedi will this time know how to tone

down his attitude, will he bend to constitutional procedures. Will he sign this famous oath of office which he refused to swear to before the Constitution, or will President Mobutu accept a compromise text. Neither have led us to expect many concessions. A solution will nonetheless have to be found.

[Announcer] There has been a new French reaction: We are particularly worried about the political situation that prevails in Zaire. Daniel Bernard, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, spoke earlier to Monie Kouiba:

[Bernard] We know that for some time the situation in Zaire has been serious and that this country is progressively sinking on the economic and political fronts, and for us it is particularly important that the officials in this country should become aware of the need to engage themselves in a true democratic process which will allow for the setting up of a government of consensus which has popular support and which can finally put this country back on track.

Ethiopia

Demonstration Supports Islamic Education Leaders

EA1910202591 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1800 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Thousands of followers of the Islamic faith today demonstrated [in Addis Ababa], calling for the reinstatement of the chairman of the Coordination Committee of the Holy Koranic Schools in Ethiopia, Haji Muhammad Awel Reja, who has been sacked from his post. The demonstrators also called for the arrest of the current deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs, Haji Ahmad Shafi, and his collaborators. The demonstrators marched from Aba Koran Sefer to the Hajj and Umrah Travelers' Committee Office near the Grand Anwar Mosque and the prime minister's office, after marching past the Ministry of Information. [passage omitted]

Joint EPRDF-OLF Statement Issued

EA1810220091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1718 GMT 18 Oct 91

["Joint statement" of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, and Oromo Liberation Front, OLF—read by announcer]

[Text] It is clear that the Ethiopian people have struggled for many centuries to throw off the yoke of oppression imposed upon them. They have made in particular great sacrifices to destroy the Dergue's yoke of oppression through their bitter struggle. The process of the destruction of the Dergue has been carried out successfully. In the people's successful struggle, there were many organizations that stood alongside the people and made their share of contributions by leading the popular struggle. Among the organizations which played a considerable role in the process of overthrowing the Dergue were the EPRDF and the OLF.

Apart from the role they played in overthrowing the Dergue, they have played an even greater role in jointly working for the drafting of the Ethiopian Transitional Charter and making the conference a success. Hence, it is easy to understand that the two organizations, in their joint activities, have played a great role in bringing about peace and democracy to the Ethiopian people in line with the Charter.

It has been three months since the Transitional Charter, the result of the bitter struggle of the people and nations, was on 22 July made public and put into practice. It is inevitable that this Charter, the result of many dear combatants' sacrifices, will divide society into two camps. The first will be the camp that embraces the majority of the oppressed masses and supports the Charter, while the other will be the minority, such as those who benefited from the Dergue and who are

oppressors and puppets of that regime, opposed to the Charter, peace, and democracy, and [who form the] antipeople group.

It is thus clear that this has been the divide in society since the adoption and implementation of the Charter. The decisive struggle that exists and must exist in Ethiopia is the struggle for and against the Charter. The forces that support the Charter should struggle decisively to abort the antipeace, antidemocracy, and antipeople campaign being waged by those opposed to the charter.

It is also undeniable that there is a secondary and minor political difference between those organizations supporting the charter. But the political differences among the supporters of the Charter can be ironed out and are being solved through a free and peaceful political dialogue with the people's decisive participation. The supporters of the Charter understand that its process and spirit remind us of this need. Hence, forces supporting the Charter should understand that there are two obligations on them during the transitional period.

Their primary task and obligation is to defend the Charter against the opposing forces, ensuring peace and democracy for its implementation. They should also prepare to present their differences to the people peacefully and democratically and compete for support for their objectives. The EPRDF and the OLF, which have contributed considerably towards the realization and implementation of the Charter and the establishment of the Transitional Government, understand properly the need for this type of competition. Although the two organizations have some political stances and objectives in common as well as some differences, they understand fully that they have the responsibility and obligation to implement and uphold the tenets of the Charter, defending it against the opposition forces and supporting the implementation of strengthening the Transitional Government. This does not mean that there have not been any problems and differences between the two organizations in the process. They have encountered different problems and divergences at various stages. In this respect, high-ranking executive bodies of the EPRDF and the OLF held a joint meeting devoted to this issue during the week. The objective of the meeting was:

- (a) to assess the current objective situation;
- (b) to assess and solve all problems that might arise between the two organizations during the Charter implementation and in all other activities of peaceful and free political competition;
- (c) to map out strategies for the enhancement of democratic processes in line with the Charter and to make joint efforts for their implementation.

While the objectives of the meeting were those mentioned above, the meeting viewed with great interest the fact that antipeace and antidemocratic forces are carrying out negative activities opposed to the Charter implementation and, in general, for the destabilization

of peace in the country. In addition, they realized that these anti-Charter forces have been trying to take advantage of the political differences between the organizations supporting the Charter and are aggravating the situation by engaging in rumormongering so as to create a conflict to exploit the situation. It was also realized that the lack of developed democratic political culture in society has put negative political pressure.

After realizing the aforementioned issues and assessing the problems between the two organizations exhaustively, the executives of the EPRDF and the OLF adopted the following resolutions:

- (1) to work jointly and carry out immediately activities to solve the problems between the two organizations;
- (2) to carry out joint efforts to educate their own members, in particular, and society, in general, to cultivate a political culture and follow up its implementation so that they may know about democracy and human rights;
- (3) to jointly safeguard and protect the Charter and its tenets from internal and external opposition forces;
- (4) to make an unreserved joint effort to map out and implement peaceful and free political competition and educate society jointly;
- (5) to work jointly for the establishment of additional democratic structures and ensure their speedy implementation.

And lastly, the two organizations affirmed that they should endeavor patiently to implement their objectives. They also reaffirmed that they will face the anti-Charter forces together with the forces supporting the charter.

Hence, the OLF and EPRDF jointly call upon forces supporting the Charter to let the people decide on their political differences and not only confront the conspiracy by the anti-Charter forces but also struggle and expose these forces.

[Signed] 18 October.

Sudan's Al-Bashir Arrives for Visit 22 Oct

EA2210170091 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 0930 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Lieutenant Colonel [as heard] Umar Hasan al-Bashir, president [as heard] of Sudan, arrived in Addis Ababa at about 1115 today. The Sudanese leader was received at Bole International Airport by Meles Zenawi, president of the transitional government. Alemneh Wase was there.

[Alemneh] The Sudanese leader is the first to visit Ethiopia since the downfall of the Dergue government. [passage omitted]

There will be a state dinner at the national palace this evening in his honor and President Bashir will hold private talks with President Meles Zenawi.

According to a (?detailed) program, he will hold official discussions with President Meles Zenawi at the national palace in the morning and he will attend a cultural show at the Assembly Hall.

On the morning of 24 October, President Basir will attend the House of Representatives session and deliver a speech. After that he will be in the Africa Hall and hold talks with diplomats. On the same day at 1500 he will release a press statement to domestic and foreign reporters and will leave for home at 1530 concluding his three-day official visit.

Prime Minister Tamirat Layne and other high-ranking Ethiopian officials were at Bole Airport for today's reception.

Kenya

300 Ugandans 'Intercepted By Kenyan Security'

AB2010222491 Paris AFP in English 1602 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 20 (AFP)—Some 300 Ugandans who crossed into neighbouring Kenya have been intercepted by Kenyan security forces, local newspapers reported here Sunday [20 October].

The Ugandans were identified as "guerrillas" by THE STANDARD, which said they were surrounded by Kenyan security forces after they crossed the border to beg for food and ask for asylum. The NATION, however, said they were cattle rustlers and had been driven back across the border by Kenyan security forces.

The exact circumstances of the mass border crossing were unclear. Police and officials were not immediately available to comment. The NATION said journalists had been barred from going to the Kacheliba district where the Ugandans reportedly entered Kenya.

THE STANDARD said they crossed the border Thursday night, but the NATION said they came in late Friday.

Cattle rustling is common along the border and neighbouring tribes frequently raid each other's herds, the NATION said. Last month Ugandan and Kenyan rustlers mounted a joint raid on a Ugandan village, killing at least 100 people and stealing more than 3,000 head of cattle, it said.

THE STANDARD, however, said the 300 Ugandans were guerrillas who fled after Ugandan soldiers cut down their banana plantations, leaving them without food.

The remnants of Alice Lakwena's Holy Spirit movement, whose followers daubed themselves in oil which they believed would make them invulnerable to bullets, are reportedly still fighting Ugandan Government forces in the northeast, though Lakwena herself is believed to be living in Kenya. Another guerrilla group is reportedly active in eastern border districts.

THE STANDARD said the guerrillas declined to give information about themselves, but that their commander, who was not named, promised to reveal details about their activities if he were taken to a senior officer in the Kenyan capital Nairobi. It said he was flown to Nairobi on Saturday.

Relations have long been strained between Uganda and Kenya. Earlier this year, the pro-government KENYA TIMES newspaper accused Uganda of being poised to invade Kenya, a charge Ugandan officials later dismissed as absurd.

Moi Notes Possible East Africa Community Group

EA1810202691 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said the three East African states were considering the revival of the defunct East Africa Community in the near future. The president said [that] while in Harare, Zimbabwe, for the Commonwealth Summit, he discussed with President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania and President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda of the need for closer economic cooperation among the three sister states. He said economic trends in the world were now strongly in favor of starting regional economic communities for the sake of enhancing economic development. President Moi pointed out that no country can develop in isolation. He said once such a community has been formed, other neighboring countries will be considered for participation.

President Moi was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport soon after he arrived from Harare, Zimbabwe, where he has been attending the 28th Commonwealth Summit.

The president told Kenyans that they were expected to put more in improving the country's economy in order to cater for the needs of the increasing population. He said Kenya had made remarkable progress since independence because of peace and the unity of wananchi [citizens]. The president said it is his wish to see all wananchi enjoy a better standard of living and for the children to be assured of a brighter future. He further pointed out [that] for any meaningful change to take place, the economic status of the people must improve. He said such a fate will be made possible with the concerted efforts of all patriotic wananchi.

President Moi challenged those agitating for multiparties to tell wananchi what they will benefit from it.

He noted that such agitators should not be allowed to confuse wananchi as the development and job opportunities created through hard work since independence will be jeopardized.

President Moi once again reminded public servants that they have to ensure transparency and accountability in their duties.

The president at the same time told the local media that they had a cardinal role to play in the development of the nation, adding that their criticism of any new issue should be based on facts. He said the media in Kenya enjoys freedom that in many other countries in the world and hence should show their appreciation by being patriotic.

His excellency the president cited a recent sensational report where a local daily alleged that a car in which the wife of the American ambassador to Kenya was travelling in had been stoned. He said such baseless reports would have plunged the country into confusion. President Moi thanked Mrs. Hempstone for promptly setting the record straight. The president further told the local press to avoid building individuals and maligning others and instead concentrate on the issues that would enhance development.

The president also reiterated that politics should never be co-introduced [as heard] in the judiciary as it served this country and its people as the pillar of justice. [passage omitted]

President Moi Denies Human Rights Abuses

LD2010.94191 London BBC Television Network in English 2130 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Interview with President Daniel arap Moi by South African correspondent James Robbins in Harare on 17 October; from the "Newsnight" program—recorded]

[Text] [Robbins] Would you be prepared to allow multiparty elections in Kenya?

[Moi] As far as Kenya is concerned, it is up to Kenya to decide what they want, and that is what I believe is democracy. I do not have to myself say what is going to happen. When the time comes Kenyans will decide.

[Robbins] But you yourself are still strongly opposed to multiparty democracy in Kenya.

[Moi] It is not right. I am not opposed to multiparty system; as a person I follow the decisions of the majority of the people of Kenya.

[Robbins] But there are widespread reports of campaigns of harassment against people who champion multiparty democracy in Kenya.

[Moi] Nobody is harassing them, nobody is harassing them. The fact is that the constitution of Kenya simply is a one-party system, and, therefore, if somebody wants to hold a meeting purporting to be a party which is nonexistent, naturally that is not lawful.

[Robbins] But attempts surely to establish multiparty democracy in Kenya have been put down by your

government and action has been taken against people championing multiparty democracy.

[Moi] No, no, not nobody. When you, when people subversives [as heard], people who we call subversive try to do some things which are illegal, naturally the government will not tolerate lawlessness, but as far as we are concerned we have not suppressed anyone who expresses his views.

[Robbins] Is it subversive to call for one party democracy in Kenya? Is that a subversive act?

[Moi] [Word indistinct] as I said, we have a one party system which is a legal one. Now many people have talked about [words indistinct] but it is not the majority of Kenyans. Kenyans decided that they wanted one party.

[Robbins] But action has been taken against people who advocate multiparty systems in Kenya. People have been detained; journalists have been detained. Is that consistent with freedom and democracy?

[Moi] Journalists have not been detained because of multiparty system.

[Robbins] May I just raise one important case then, because it does concern this issue, the journalist [name indistinct], editor of the Nairobi Law monthly, I think, who has been prevented from coming to this conference, whose passport hasn't been given back to him because, apparently, the government disagrees with his views.

[Moi] Passport of [name indistinct], passport is the property of Kenyan Government...

[Robbins interrupts] But by not giving him the passport you have prevented him from coming here and speaking freely, surely?

[Moi] If somebody hasn't got passport, how come that he should be regarded as having been prevented.

President Moi Marks Kenyatta Day Celebrations

EA2010155091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0926 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi from Nyayo Stadium in Nairobi to mark Kenyatta Day—live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] We paid a big price for the independence of this country. There is now no need for us to lose more lives fighting against one another. [applause] Also, there is no need for us to fan tribal emotion and forget the real meaning of the bitter struggle for independence.

But there is now, like never before, an urgent need for us to rekindle the spirit of unity. Unity is strength. There are challenges that inevitably lie in our path of national development.

You cannot, for example, consider yourself to be a true patriot if you at the same time place your own interests

before those of the nation as a whole. You cannot be a nationalist and a tribalist at the same time. [applause]

As a public servant, you cannot claim to be civil or a true servant of your paymasters, that is wananchi [citizens], if you also expect inducement before you offer the service you are paid to provide. [applause]

Equally, those in private business, farming, or social work, have a moral duty to serve this country faithfully. There are other challenges we shall face as a result of the economic difficulties facing the world.

For instance, we are now experiencing reduced prices for our coffee, tea, and horticultural produce while the prices for agricultural inputs have increased. It is important for farmers to understand these challenges and put more efforts in improving the quality of their produce for us to compete more effectively in the international markets.

We need foreign exchange to purchase what we do not produce locally. My government has adopted various measures to attract foreign investment and increase the inflow of capital to finance development and create employment opportunities for our people.

To support this effort, I have in the past urged Kenyans to have faith in their country by investing in it and ploughing back any profit they may earn from their investments in other countries. And for those other Kenyans who for their own personal reasons have decided to keep their money overseas, I urge them to exercise a sense of patriotism and bring such resources back to build their motherland. [applause]

Indeed, it makes no sense that while we continue to create an enabling environment for investment and urging foreigners to invest in our country, some of our own people for some strange reasons have found it necessary to keep their money in foreign accounts. Furthermore, you will recall that three years ago my government introduced a foreign exchange bearers certificate. [passage omitted]

The government has now authorized the central bank to issue a new series of convertible foreign exchange certificates which will be denominated in foreign currency. The proceeds from these certificates will also be payable in foreign currency.

Anyone with foreign currency, whether visiting or residing in Kenya, is free to purchase these certificates at the Central Bank of Kenya or any commercial bank in Kenya. Holders of these certificates will be able to invest their funds and to remit the proceeds without any restriction. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, I do note with concern that some amongst us are calling for cutting of financial support and discouraging further investment in our country. That is a strange behavior.

I consider it the height of absurdity that some people would wish to slow down our pace of development by seeking the withdrawal of support from friendly countries. This campaign is nothing but a selfish and malicious strategy intended to hurt the common man.

That is indeed unfortunate, but it will not deter my government from doing everything possible to reduce the level of unemployment through the encouragement of investment and, of course, in the improvement of all services to the people. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Fighting in South, Relief Supplies Undelivered

AB1810152591 Paris AFP in English 1131 GMT
18 Oct 91

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 18 (AFP)—A ship chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to ferry 1,000 tonnes of relief supplies to the southern Somali port of Kismaayo has been forced back to Mombasa due to heavy fighting.

A Mombasa port source said the ship, the MV Free Trader, left Mombasa nine days ago with a cargo of foodstuffs, clothing, medicines and fuel for distribution to the displaced in the country torn by clashes between rival political movements and clans.

The source said that as the ship neared Kismaayo, the captain radioed port officials to find out about the situation, but was advised to remain at sea because of heavy bombardment and fierce shooting.

The shipmaster then radioed the ICRC relief supply command post at Mombasa, which ordered him to sail back to the Kenyan port.

Meanwhile, two other vessels chartered by the ICRC for a similar mission to the Somali capital Mogadishu had been scheduled to leave on Wednesday but were still docked at Mombasa on Friday and showed no sign of setting sail.

Further on Delay of Relief Aid

AB1810172591 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT
18 Oct 91

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 18 (AFP)—The Red Cross has suspended relief shipments to southern Somalia, plagued by armed bandits and unrest since dictator Siad Barre was ousted in January, a Red Cross spokesman said Friday. "We have delayed shipments to the port of Kismaayo for a few days while we and the Somali Red Crescent negotiate with the authorities to improve security for the delivery of emergency food, medicines and other supplies," an official of the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) said. The official added that two other boats carrying relief supplies to the capital Mogadishu were operating normally.

The Red Cross is one of the few agencies still working in Somalia, where 4.5 million people risk starvation, according to the United Nations food agency. The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said this week that it would be impossible to distribute food aid in Somalia unless the security situation improved soon. The FAO said the U.N. and most other charities had been forced to withdraw from central and southern Somalia.

The Red Cross spokesman said a boat carrying food, medicine, clothes and fuel to the southern port of Kismaayo had turned back to the Kenyan port of Mombasa a few days ago because of the uncertain security situation.

Much of Somalia has descended into "total anarchy, as law and order have completely broken down," a senior Western diplomat said. The diplomat said forces of Siad Barre's Marehan clan had advanced to less than 100 kilometres (60 miles) west of the capital Mogadishu.

Siad Barre himself, an octogenarian whose iron rule lasted longer than two decades, is still believed to be holed up in south-western Somalia. According to Somali and diplomatic sources, he cannot muster much support throughout the country, but still has a lot of heavy weapons and some well-trained soldiers.

Council of Ministers Discuss Security Issues

EA2110212191 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] The Republic of Somalia's Council of Ministers met today at the prime minister's office, Villa Baydhabo, Mogadishu, under the chairmanship of Mr. Omar Arieh Ghalib, the republic's prime minister.

In a meeting conducted in an excellent atmosphere, the participants discussed the current security efforts being made by the government, and after lengthy deliberation they arrived at the following decisions:

- (1) To give the first priority to peace in the country, particularly Mogadishu: In order to immediately strengthen the security forces, the security forces of the Mogadishu region, led by the chairman of Benadir region, should implement those plans with the help of the police force and the Somali Armed Forces;
- (2) They pointed out that the Somali people were obliged to participate and help in the revitalization of peace, by fighting the insensible elements who made the killing and looting of Somali people lawful;
- (3) To form organizations in the districts of Mogadishu for the country's ministers, officials of the region and districts, clerics, intellectuals, and the clean youth who love their country to participate in, and to organize forces which will restore security. The ministers of information and religious affairs were particularly charged with this task, and they will carry out their responsibility using the media and mosque equipment.

At the meeting, which opened at 1100 and closed at 1500, the Council of Ministers discussed at length the security situation in the country and ways of restoring a lasting stability. The members of the Council of Ministers unanimously approved the above-mentioned decisions.

New Security Force Created for Mogadishu Region

*EA2210211591 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 22 Oct 91*

[Text] The chairman of Mogadishu region called on the Mogadishu Security Enforcement Force to distance itself from tribal trends and other evil practices, which could further deal a harmful blow to the already fragile Somali unity.

Colonel Omar Hashi Aden, who today addressed the newly created force whose duty will include maintenance of peace and security in Mogadishu, reminded the force that it has a major responsibility ahead of it which requires sacrifice, dedication, honesty, and courage. This will enable it to fight all acts of banditry in the city and treat all criminals equally, irrespective of their identity. He said that in order to restore peace and calm in the city, the force had to confront all criminal elements ruthlessly until all of them had been eliminated and restore peace and stability to the city. The regional chairman went on to say that it is the duty of the force to guarantee peace and security to residents of the city and their property. He cautioned the force against identifying with any faction. The chairman called on the force to shun anything that could tarnish their credibility. [passage indistinct]

'Somaliland' Minister Views Djibouti Conference

*PM2210154191 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 21 Oct 91 p 6*

[Report on an interview with Yusuf 'Ali al-Shaykh Matar, "foreign minister of the Somaliland Republic," by Muhammad al-Hasan Ahmed in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT interviewed Yusuf 'Ali al-Shaykh Matar, foreign minister of the Somaliland Republic, and asked him about the Republic of Somalia's breakup, whether there is any hope of reunification, what stage the endeavors to mend the rift have reached, and whether his state has the constituents of an independent state. It also asked him about the results of his tour, which included 10 European states.

The minister said that unification was not based on objective foundations in the first place, as North Somalia, the territory of his government, was a British colony whereas the southern part was under Italian occupation. The northern part obtained independence 26 June 1960 and six days later united with the southern part under widespread popular pressure, with the result that the southern part monopolized all gains and deprived the north of them. [passage omitted]

I interrupted him and said: What about the Djibouti conference, Sudan's endeavors, and other endeavors?

He replied: Do you know who is behind the Djibouti conference idea? It is Italy, which we believe colludes with the south in everything and probably in concealing what it committed in the past. When I say Italy I mean specifically the Foreign Ministry, which probably wants to conceal and continue the errors of the past by virtue of its responsibility. Besides, of what use is the Djibouti conference, for which Djibouti has been chosen? Anyhow, we have not received an official written invitation to attend it. So that conference does not concern us.

As for Sudan's mediation, we have not authorized its ambassador in Djibouti. Perhaps if the Sudanese Government were involved in that matter, President Al-Bashir would have gone there. We explained to Sudan our view and it explained to us its view—it wants the establishment of an economic union comprising the states of the Horn: Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somalia. [passage omitted]

Azapo Letter Causes Problems for Patriotic Front

Groups 'Disinvited' to Meeting

MB1810150091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1450 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA—No statement from the Patriotic Front [PF]—about a letter sent by the Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] to some groups due to attend a PF conference next week demanding those operating within the government system resign before the conference—would be issued until the matter had been resolved.

Members of the PF Liaison Committee have been locked in discussions with Azapo since Friday morning trying to reach some sort of conclusion on the letter and the future of the conference.

Azapo Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley told SAPA late on Friday afternoon that no statement would be released until the matter had been thoroughly sorted out by all parties concerned.

The Azapo letter suggested that all parties, organisations and formations operating within "government-created institutions", including the the tricameral parliament, the homelands, and even local government bodies, "should be dismantled and destroyed".

Invitations sent to a number of such parties and organisations to attend the Patriotic Front conference on October 25 to 27 in Durban were not really invitations, but "merely requests for you to commit yourself to the establishment of a constituent assembly to be entitled to attend the conference", Azapo's letter said.

"Azapo rejects all ethnic and tribal parties and formations because they further the diabolical policy of divide and rule. As a result, our organisation finds it impossible to request you or your party, organisation or formation be part of a Patriotic Front."

Azapo Secretary-General Don Nkademeng confirmed that the letter was sent to 14 parties and organisations previously invited to the Patriotic Front conference, including the Democratic Party [DP], the SA [South African] Rugby Board, the Labour Party [LP], the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses, and a number of homeland ruling and opposition parties, such as the Transkei Military Council of Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa and the Bophuthatswana Progressive Peoples' Party of ANC [African National Congress] executive member Mr Rocky Malebane-Metsing.

DP leader Dr Zach de Beer responded immediately by withdrawing from the PF, saying Azapo had effectively disinvited his party.

In a message to the National Preparatory Committee of the PF, Dr de Beer said the DP withdrew any consideration of the initial invitation it had received to attend the PF "as long as Azapo remains a partner in your committee".

There was no way the DP could accept the so-called "principles" spelt out in Azapo's letter, Dr de Beer said.

Labor Party Confirms Attendance

MB1910173491 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] The Labor Party has confirmed its attendance at next week's Patriotic Front conference in Durban, following talks with the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC]. A joint statement issued after the talks said the sole purpose of the PF is to determine the route to the creation of a new constitution. The statement says all parties or organizations will retain their identity and autonomy and will be allowed to present their respective constitutional proposals to the body created for such a purpose.

Azapo Spokesman on Letter

MB2110113291 London BBC World Service in English
0530 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Interview with Strini Moodley, Azanian People's Organization, Azapo, spokesman by Tom Culver; place and date not given—recorded; from the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Events this weekend in South Africa have cast a shadow over this Friday's [25 October] planned meeting of a Patriotic Front, the coalition organization that groups together the ANC, the PAC, and Azapo.

The problem began with a letter from Azapo demanding that the front ceases any cooperation with the government. As a result, Azapo has been expelled from the organizing committee of this weekend's meeting. This doesn't mean Azapo members won't actually attend. The question is: How can they work with people whom they regard as collaborators?

Tom Culver asked Strini Moodley, spokesperson of the Azapo movement, if he did go, what would he tell other organizations.

[Begin recording] [Moodley] We will call on them to resign from those structures immediately, to say so publicly, and to give a written declaration that they will resign from those government-created structures. That is what we will say to them when we go to the meeting, if we go to the meeting.

[Culver] But will you allow yourselves to be in the Patriotic Front in which those sort of organizations are also in?

[Moodley] Not if they remain within the tricameral parliament or within the homeland or Bantustan structures.

[Culver] A lot of people will see this as the ANC extending its domination of the Patriotic Front by virtually pushing you out. How do you respond to that?

[Moodley] We don't think it is a decision that was taken only by the ANC because we have spoken to both the ANC and the PAC, and we understand that this decision was taken by both those organizations. I don't know to what extent that means a domination of the Patriotic Front by the ANC. That will have to be decided by the PAC now, because it remains the only liberation movement that is in the Patriotic Front or meeting that is going to take place in Durban.

[Culver] Can you just describe Azapo's view about the transfer of power? How it should go?

[Moodley] We have outlined quite clearly what we call a transitional authority. That is, the creation of an authority by the liberation movements which will be made up of independent parties, and such an authority would oversee the elections and chair any meetings that may take place between ourselves, that is, all of us from the side of the liberation movements, and those that are on the side of the government. Once the decision is taken by the government to resign, we will then call on the transitional authority to call for a one-person, one-vote election in a unitary state, and that election will elect parties to the constituent assembly, and the constituent assembly will then draw up the Constitution. But that will happen after the government has resigned or has been forced out of power.

[Culver] How does your authority differ from the ANC's concept of an interim government?

[Moodley] At the moment, I think it will differ in so far as the interim government, as proposed by the ANC, sees parties inside the country, participating in the interim government. We do not believe that parties inside the country should, jointly with the National Party or whatever government is in power, participate in an interim government together.

[Culver] The final point is that you have so far not given up or suspended the armed struggle in any way. If the Patriotic Front were not to work, would you expect to call for a revival of that armed struggle?

[Moodley] Azapo in itself is not an organization that uses violence as an option. But there is the Black Consciousness Movement [BCM] of Azania which is in exile, which has an armed wing which is called the Azanian National Liberation Army [AznlA]. We will have discussions with the BCM and AznlA, and try to determine what kind of approach we will adopt in the future with regard to the seizure of power for the interests of the oppressed and exploited people of this country. The option of armed struggle remains a key option, as far as Azapo is concerned. [end recording]

DP's de Beer on Attendance

*MB2110152491 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1115 GMT 21 Oct 91*

[Interview with Democratic Party leader Dr. Zack de Beer by reporter Chris Buchanan; place and date not given—recorded; from the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The Azapo has been stripped of its status as co-convenor of the forthcoming Patriotic Front Conference following its demand that participants disassociate themselves from existing parliamentary structures. The front aims to consolidate all South Africa's anti-apartheid forces, but the DP has not yet committed itself to taking part in the conference. The leader of the Democratic Party, Dr. Zach de Beer spoke to Chris Buchanan:

[Begin recording] [De Beer] Last night's announcement takes us back to exactly where we were before Azapo wrote its regrettable letter. Now the position at that stage was that we had received on 7 October an invitation which said the basic principle would be that people attending the conference would be supporters of that constituent assembly. I wrote back on the ninth [of October], on behalf of the DP, to ask exactly what they meant by a constituent assembly, because we are opposed to certain forms of a constituent assembly, although we could accept others. And I also asked for a general statement of the purpose of the conference. I suggested that it might be more felicitous for us to attend as observers rather than as participants. Now I'm still waiting for a reply to that letter so that I can get the views of the ANC, and PAC on these matters. I think, from what I'm beginning to hear around the place, is that we can probably reach agreement without much difficulty, but I have still to receive a reply to my letter of the ninth.

[Buchanan] Now would a reply to your letter of the ninth be absolutely subject to you participating, or if, for instance, you did not receive a reply before the start of the conference, would you still consider attending?

[De Beer] I would make every effort to get a reply, if necessary by telephone. But I don't anticipate that. I think I shall get a reply. I think that the fact that I haven't had a reply may well have had something to do with the difficulty they've been having with Azapo. [end recording]

Figures of Patriotic Front Express Views

*MB1810120591 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English
for October 91 pp 14, 15*

[“Patriotic Front Views”; first paragraph newspaper introduction]

[Text] The Patriotic Conference is at last set for 25-27 October in Durban. MAYIBUYE asked the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], Azapo [Azanian People's Organization], Inkatha, Labour Party, and the ANC [African

National Congress] to present their views on the Conference, All-Party Congress [APC], Interim Government and the Constituent Assembly. At the time of going to press, Inkatha had not responded.

Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, ANC

Patriotic Front [PF]

Organisations attending the PF Conference will be those who support the demand for a Constituent Assembly. We trust that the conference will also yield a common position on the All Party Congress and Interim Government. We see the PF as a loose liaison. We do not intend having rigid structures emerging from the Conference. However co-ordination will be necessary. Decisions should be reached by consensus—allowing for all parties a say in the decisions taken.

All-Party Congress

We see the APC as being responsible for the following:

- working out the mechanisms for the drawing up of the constitution. This is where we will insist on the Constituent Assembly being the only body capable of doing so.
- establishment of an Interim Government.
- working out broad principles for a new SA [South African] Constitution.

Interim Government (IG) and Constituent Assembly (CA)

The present government cannot be entrusted with the process of transition. At the same time the IG cannot restructure every aspect of government—eg. the civil bureaucracy, health system etc.

The key areas of joint control will be the security forces, broadcasting and all aspects of the electoral process.

We see the IG supervising the process towards the CA. The CA should come into being through free and fair elections on a proportional basis. The IG will dissolve once the CA has drawn up a new SA constitution and DF [Democratic Front] government elected.

We envisage some role for the international community—possibly to monitor and help supervise the process.

Barney Desai, PAC

On the Conference:

We are joint sponsors of the Patriotic Conference. At the first joint Azapo, ANC and PAC National Working Committee meeting there was a prevailing feeling that whatever our different views, we need to approach the PF as a force with a common view. Because of this I am optimistic that a joint approach can be hammered out. I believe there is enough common ground among the liberation movements to do this.

All-Party Congress:

We are opposed to the APC and the Multi-Party Conference.

Transitional Authority

The PAC, Azapo and BCMA [Black Consciousness Movement] Azania], and a meeting in Zimbabwe on 9-10 August, noted that a Transitional Authority is essential to ensure that elections for a Constituent Assembly are free and just and that the regime cannot oversee the transitional period.

It was resolved that the Transitional Authority should have the following features:

- a limited duration.
- a clearly defined mandate.
- in its establishment it must be ensured that the National liberation movements and other organisations are not co-opted as co-managers of apartheid.

Our joint executives also called for the quarantining of the armed forces of the regime, including the security forces.

The composition of the Transitional Authority must be agreed upon by the liberation movements and endorsed by the international community. The PAC envisages some kind of international presence to monitor the election process.

Constituent Assembly:

The CA is the only vehicle for the drawing up of a new constitution. We propose elections on the basis of proportional representation.

Strini Moodley, Azapo

Patriotic Conference

We are participating in the conference because we always upheld the principle of black solidarity for the overthrow of the regime. The PF can only be attended by those organisations which have established their credibility within the black community through the principle of non-collaboration. Azapo, therefore, rejects the participation of any puppet "leaders" from the bantustans or the tricameral parliament.

All-Party Congress

The APC has been raised by the ANC with Azapo. Discussions are continuing. In principle we reject the notion of the APC. It is a contradiction to call such a congress with people who work for the enemies of liberation. The only meaningful conference is one that brings together true patriots—the Patriotic Front.

Interim Government

We do not agree with it. The interim government affords the regime the opportunity to reinforce its privilege and

power because those instruments that maintain it in power (the police and the army) will remain in place.

We believe that only a transitional authority—agreed upon by the PF and endorsed by the Security Council of the United Nations is a viable mechanism which can be used to institute a Constituent Assembly. The transitional authority will be made up of international and neutral agencies which will oversee the quarantining of the security forces and the one-person-one-vote elections for a constituent assembly.

Constituent Assembly

Azapo first articulated the Constituent Assembly in 1981. The Constituent Assembly elections must be conducted by a transitional authority in a unitary state. The total votes received by each party will determine the number of delegates accorded the party at the CA. Once the new constitution is agreed upon the CA is dissolved. Fresh elections are then overseen by the transitional authority for a new government on the basis of the new constitution.

Peter Hendrickse, Labour Party

The Labour Party (LP) of South Africa is supportive of the concept of a Patriotic Front Liberation Alliance. We believe that all anti-apartheid organisations/parties have a common goal, the liberation of our people, and that the different strategies we use should serve to compliment one another.

The time is now that we stop our internecine bickering and instead channel our collective resources (human and otherwise) to the attainment of our goal: a new non-racial, democratic South Africa.

The LP is supportive of an All-Party/Multi-Party Conference and believes that all political parties/organisations with support should be invited to attend.

The All-Party/Multi-Party Conference should determine its own Agenda after having elected its chairperson/s. The agenda should include:

1. Ground rules and terms of reference of a Constituent Assembly
2. Ways and means of:
 - monitoring and administering electoral process
 - monitoring/controlling security forces
 - ensuring independence and unbiasedness of state media.

The LP is in favour of some sort of transitional arrangement that has to be negotiated. The urgency of such an arrangement has increased in that the NP continues to demonstrate that it is incapable of being both player and referee. The LP will decide at its 26th Annual General Congress in December 1991 whether to endorse a Constituent Assembly at this stage. Congress last year felt that the climate was not conducive to holding elections at the time.

We, however, support the principle of a Constituent Assembly whose express purpose is the drawing up of a constitution. Elections for such a body should be non-racial, national, based on one-person-one-vote with all South Africans (including TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei]) over the age of 18 having the vote.

Different Constitutional Proposals Compared

MB1810114391 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English for October 91 pp 12, 13

[Unattributed article: "Constitutional Proposals: Where the ANC [African National Congress], DP [Democratic Party] and NP [National Party] Stand"]

[Text] The proposals of the National Party [NP] have the effect of undermining universal franchise altogether. According to their scheme, a party with 10 percent of the vote can block any laws. What this means is that a party which represents essentially the interests of the rich and the privileged could prevent socio-economic programmes aimed at uplifting the conditions of victims of apartheid.

Since parliament, the government and the presidency will be hamstrung by contradictory interests nurtured by apartheid, government will be paralysed and the country will become ungovernable.

The powers given to local government and neighbourhood committees will deprive the underprivileged of the facilities that have all along been in white hands. Whites can also block people from moving into "their areas".

However, some of the NP proposals for a multi-party executive could form a basis for government during the period of negotiations: an Interim Government of National Unity to oversee the transition and government before a democratic constitution is adopted.

One of the major problems with DP [Democratic Party] proposals is the creation of artificial federal states. While the DP refers to examples of other countries, what it ignores is that federations everywhere were created to unite sovereign independent states into a national entity, not to divide a country into federal states.

The DP's rejection of the inclusion of social and economic rights in the Bill of Rights subtracts from the obligation of a new government to the poor.

The ANC [African National Congress] believes that the viability of any constitutional proposals should be measured against their ability to deal with the political and socio-economic problems created by apartheid. Entrenching existing disparities will only lead to the intensification of conflict, no matter what government is in power.

ANC: UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE IN A UNITARY STATE

UNITARY STATE:

One-person, one-vote in a unitary state:

- South Africa has always been a unitary state. The bantustans were meant to entrench national oppression.
- To rid SA [South Africa] of apartheid it is necessary to have an effective central government to implement national reconstruction policies. The country will be divided into regions with relevant administrations.
- Powers of regional government will be delegated by the national government in accordance with national programmes and regional specifics.
- The regional governments will handle various regional matters including development programmes, but they cannot override national policy.
- The same will apply to local government. Cultural and linguistic rights will be protected and promoted.

GOVERNMENT SYSTEM:

- There will be regular national/regional/local elections on the basis of proportional representation.
- At national level, two houses of parliament both based on one-person, one vote: one on the basis of a national list and the second on the basis of regional lists.
- The first house will be the supreme national assembly.
- The second house, the senate, will have powers to delay laws but not to veto them. It could refer disputed laws to a constitutional court.
- A president will be the executive head of state with a cabinet headed by a Prime Minister.

BILL OF RIGHTS:

- A Bill of Rights entrenched in the constitution will protect the individual rights of all citizens.
- The constitution and the bill can only be amended by a two-thirds majority of both houses.
- The Bill will guarantee equality before the law and other freedoms, including social, economic and environmental rights.
- The rights contained in the Bill will be enforceable.

LEGAL SYSTEM:

- An independent judiciary with judges appointed by a judicial service commission composed of credible members of the legal profession.
- A constitutional court, ombudsperson and human rights commission will oversee adherence to the constitution and the rule of law.

DP: UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE IN A FEDERAL STATE

FEDERAL STATE:

- The country will be divided into federal, virtually "independent" states.

- These states will have entrenched powers to deal with political and socio-economic questions and they can therefore override some decisions of national government.

GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEMS:

- A two-chamber parliament National Assembly and Senate—both having equal powers except on appropriation and other money bills.
- The National Assembly will be able to override objections of the Senate.
- In cases of legislative deadlock between the two houses, a Standing Committee consisting of equal numbers of each house will seek to resolve it.

BILL OF RIGHTS:

- Exclude social, economic and environmental rights.
- Protect private property of any kind.

NP: FRANCHISE FOR ALL IN A "MULTIPLE FEDERATION"

MULTIPLE FEDERATION:

- One-person, one-vote in a system in which regional and local governments have entrenched powers to overrule most decisions of national government—a kind of local/regional "multiple federation."
- The powers of regional and local governments will include determining policies on education, socio-economic development, services and decisions about where people can stay and attend school.
- The power of each vote at local level will be determined on the basis of property individuals own.
- Reasons for this are that
 - SA is multi-national and multi-cultural.
 - There are many regional and local specifics that require different types of government and socio-political programmes.
 - Disparity among the various areas and nations requires that they should independently handle their own programmes.

PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM:

- Two houses of parliament with the lower one elected on the basis of one-person, one-vote and the other house on the basis of equal representation among all parties with over, say, 10 percent of the votes.
- The upper house will have powers to veto decisions of the lower.
- The cabinet will be formed by all the parties with more than say 10 percent of the vote and it will operate on the basis of consensus.
- Leaders of three to five of the major parties will become "joint presidents" operating by consensus.

Buthelezi: ANC Political Culture Intolerant

*MB1910074891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2322 GMT 18 Oct 91*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Oct 18 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] believes the fundamental political culture within the ranks of the African National Congress [ANC] is one of gross political intolerance, the IFP said in Port Elizabeth on Friday night.

In a speech to the human rights festival delivered on behalf of IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi by Dr B S Ngubane, a member of the IFP Central Committee, he said this immediately translated into a fear that if the ANC gained power "this would be used to guarantee its permanent rule".

Further, he said "This power would be turned against the IFP and any other party threatening this hegemony".

He said the ANC was using the same strategy against the IFP as it accused the government of using—to ensure it was discredited.

Mr Buthelezi said the way out on this was based on "inclusiveness" rather than "exclusiveness" and on developing a "win-win scenario" rather than a "win-lose" one.

In this way political groups would begin to transcend historical divisions and place South Africa ahead of party interests.

"This is the only way in which national reconciliation can be nurtured and in which national unity around a core of common values will be established."

Mr Buthelezi said it was only once the core of institutionalised South Africa had adopted this approach that "we can really begin to talk of entrenching democracy".

The IFP president said what was needed was that a consensus-building approach should be forged into the process of drafting a new constitution which aimed at minimising party political victories at the expense of future stability.

Outlining a three-point approach, he said this should include:

- that the object of the process should be constitutional consensus, aimed in part at anticipating future problems
- the need to develop a "vast centre ground nation-building exercise" to promote reconciliation and a "substantial agreement on a shared vision by way of a social contract", and
- that only once political competition was normalised within these parameters would "standard liberal democracy be in a position to flourish."

"None of these can guarantee democracy because there is nothing that can be done to achieve this on a permanent basis."

"But without them, the IFP believes there is little prospect of entrenching the democracy we seek."

ANC Responds to Allegations of Accord Violations

*MB1910151691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1459 GMT 19 Oct 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress [ANC] Department of Information and Publicity, PO Box 61884, Marshalltown 2307, Johannesburg, on Saturday, 19 October 1991: "AFN [as received] Press Statement on 'Violations' of the Peace Agreements"]

[Text] The allegations made by the South African Police [SAP], charging that the ANC [African National Congress] and Umkhonto weSizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] have been responsible for at least 44 violations of the Groote Schuur, Pretoria and D.F. Malan Minutes, amount to little more than a crude propaganda ploy.

In the first instance, the Pretoria and D.F. Malan summits both set out clear procedures through which the authorities and the ANC could liaise about any possible infractions. It is therefore rather surprising to learn that since these mechanisms were established in August 1990, the South African Police have chosen not to employ them.

Secondly, in virtually all the cases cited, the South African Police allege that the persons responsible are ANC members who have admitted their guilt during interrogation. We shall not comment on the veracity of statements elicited "during interrogation" but feel it incumbent on us to point out that since the majority of cases still have to come before the courts, the SAP are in fact conducting the trials through the media.

The ANC dismisses, with contempt, the inflammatory charges of the SAP and views this most recent outburst as an attempt to divert public attention from the grave shortcomings of the SAP itself. The SAP are still at a loss to explain their evident incapacity to apprehend and prosecute those responsible for some of the most gruesome murders committed in South Africa this century. Moreover, these high crimes continue in areas saturated with police and military personnel.

The ANC shall refrain from the sterile exercise of trading charges for counter-charges. If there are indeed violations of the agreements thus far reached between ourselves and the government, we shall always be ready to utilise the agreed upon mechanism to examine these jointly. Should the government, on its part, find these mechanisms inadequate, it can always have recourse to those established in terms of the peace accord.

For its part the ANC shall continue to fulfil all the commitments it has undertaken in terms of all these agreements and the peace accord. The people of South

Africa have had a surfeit of bloodletting and death and the ANC is determined to insure that our country is returned to peace as swiftly as possible.

ANC Military Wing Seeks Training for Cadres

MB2010130291 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 18-24 Oct 91 p 6

[Article by Gavin Evans: "ANC's [African National Congress] French Connection Linked to SADF [South African Defense Force]"]

[Excerpts] A top-level African National Congress delegation leaves for India today in a bid to get its soldiers trained in conventional warfare to prepare them for integration into a post-apartheid defence force.

The trip follows similar visits to France earlier this year, and the movement is also approaching Japan and Britain asking them for military assistance.

But in a bizarre twist it has emerged that one of the men helping them is Frenchman Alain Guenon, who has also made propaganda films for the South African Defence Force [SADF] and has been accused of having close links with SADF Military Intelligence.

According to senior Umkhonto weSizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] representative Tokyo Sexwale, members of MK are currently being trained in conventional warfare in the Soviet Union and this has "not yet" been affected by the changes taking place there. Other MK officials are being trained in Cuba, he said.

The delegation to India includes Sexwale, MK chief of staff Chris Hani, Transkei military leader Major General Bantu Holomisa and one other, still to be named.

"We will be going to New Delhi for two weeks at the invitation of the Indian government. We are taking definite proposals with regard to training, and will also inspect a number of facilities. We will look at their ground forces, air force and navy and see what they can offer," Sexwale said.

Holomisa and Sexwale both confirmed that Guenon had arranged their April visit to Paris, where they met French arms manufacturers, senior military officials and the Industries Minister Roger Fouroux, to discuss future arms sales to South Africa and the training of MK cadres.

Acting as a consultant for the French military industrial company, SAGEM [expansion unknown], Guenon set up the visit to discuss the possibilities of reestablishing French military links with a post-apartheid South Africa. SAGEM paid all the delegation's expenses and for a follow-up trip in which Sexwale attended the Paris airshow.

According to ANC sources, the initial secret talks caught unawares both the South African embassy in France and

the ANC's international relations department (whose head, Thabo Mbeki, was in Paris at the time), and caused "disquiet" in the French foreign ministry.

But despite a personal warning from French president Francois Mitterrand to ANC president Nelson Mandela about Guenon, the ANC has continued to deal with the South African-based Frenchman. [passage omitted]

Asked why the ANC delegation was dealing with Guenon, Sexwale said he was a South African representative of several French companies, "some of whom insisted he represented them on the French visit".

Government Spending Reported 'Over Budget'

MB1810143691 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] The South African Government says its spending in the last 6 months is over budget, while income over the period has been less than bargained for.

The Department of Finance says for the first 6 months of the fiscal year spending showed an increase of 17.6 percent, 2.5 percent over target. Meanwhile, Government income over the period increased by less than half of what was expected.

The department says, though, that despite the shortfalls, the budgeted expenditure of nearly 86 billion rands should not be exceeded.

Professors Cited on Missile Prototype Capabilities

MB1610175091 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1500 GMT 16 Oct 91

[Text] South Africa has developed a missile prototype that gives this country both a ballistic missile capability and the ability to launch satellites into orbit, becoming one of only eight or nine countries in the world to be able to do so. This is the opinion of the University of Pretoria's Professor Mike Hough and Stellenbosch University space technology expert, Prof. Garth Milne.

They were reacting to the recent imposition of sanctions by the American Government against the proliferation of missiles and missile technology by Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa].

Press Reviews on Current Events, Issues

18 Oct Newspapers

MB1810131991

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Radical Organizations Seek To Weaken Police Force—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 16 October in its page 6 editorial is disturbed by the killing of

policemen that is "sweeping the country." So far this year 101 policemen have been killed. THE CITIZEN blames the "radical organisations which have deliberately run a campaign to denigrate the police, accusing them of participating in the violence and of being part of a supposed Third Force which kills people." "This is calculated to weaken the police (and the army, which has also been under attack) so that the revolutionary forces can make this country ungovernable."

Denunciation of Law Limiting Gun Ownership—The draft bill which would effectively limit the ownership of guns to one per person with a license "seems to be a step in the right direction," says Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 October in its page 6 editorial. The proposed law is seen by the right "as a way in which the government intends to disarm Whites, though there is no suggestion that those Right-wingers who have licensed arms will have to hand over all but one weapon." But the "most vehement reason for denunciation of the proposed law is that it does not affect those who use guns for criminal and political purposes, since their guns are unlicensed."

THE STAR

Praise for Joint ANC-Inkatha Rally Plan—"Local officials from the ANC [African National Congress] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] in Durban have decided—of their own bat—to hold joint peace rallies in Umlazi on Sunday [20 October]," points out a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 18 October. "The power of the image of ANC and IFP leaders embracing each other in front of their followers cannot be overestimated." "Umlazi could write itself into the history books, if the rallies come off, and pass peacefully."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Leaders Too Quiet About Foreign Loans—"ANC leaders will not admit publicly that foreign loans can actually do some good and create some jobs, any more than they will admit that such loans must come from capitalists, the only people with money these days," declares Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 October in a page 10 editorial. "The official line is that all loans benefit apartheid, or slow its removal, and are therefore evil until the ANC is on its way to power." Referring to the 100 million dollar loan being raised by the Independent Development Trust, IDT, the paper notes Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu "quietly gave their approval for the bond issue. Too quietly—nobody seems to have told the ANC's Johannesburg or London offices (or the SA Council of Churches, whose leader Frank Chikane invoked Christian wrath on any loan to the IDT). The opposition was automatic and damaging. It would help if the ANC told its supporters, loudly, that some loans support good causes."

SOUTH

Need for More 'Outspoken' 'Militant' Students—Cape Town SOUTH in English for 3-8 October refers to the "assaults by waterjet" on protesting students on the Cape Town University campus, saying in a page 8 editorial "conspicuously missing" has been "a loud and clear voice from political, student and labour leadership." "If the democratic movement is to hold the high moral ground, it has to be outspoken about the principles pertaining to resistance today." "There is still a need for militant labour and protest action to overturn the poverty and inequalities that remain with us."

'Foolhardy' To Implement New Tax System—"Apart from battering the poor and unemployed, the 'better [value-added tax, VAT] tax' has affronted millions of people by showing yet again that the government continues to take unilateral decisions on fundamental issues," states a second editorial on the same page. The "already shaky ship of a negotiated political settlement" in our country "can ill afford such a destabilising development. Imposing VAT in the present climate is not simply a bad move. It is a dangerous and foolhardy one, too."

NEW NATION

Call for Commonwealth Intervention in Country—"The time may have come for South Africa to seriously consider the possible intervention of a body such as the Commonwealth in removing some of the obstacles towards a negotiated settlement," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 18-24 October. "For as long as the violence continues in its present proportions, we cannot move forward. Instead, the violence becomes the focal point that demands all the attention and the energies of our people. At the same time, it is not as if the violence is happening of its own accord and not part of a political agenda of those resisting change." NEW NATION suggests the Commonwealth intervention could be "limited to the point of establishing a transitional government, after which, we could say, the process of change is irreversible."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Justice Needed in Action Against Wealth Inequality—"It is fitting that affirmative action to correct the historical inequality of wealth and opportunity moved on the political agenda this week—even if its prominence was due to a spurious controversy over a non-existent African National Congress plan for a wealth tax to pay reparations for apartheid," declares a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 18-24 October. "Those who believe that a new democratic system will mean the survival of the status quo are in for an unpleasant shock. We agree wholeheartedly with Nelson Mandela that a true non-racial South Africa cannot come about if three quarters of the population live in squalor, and the rest in relative luxury. However, it would be wrong to assume crudely that everything

accumulated under the old regime is somehow a direct result of apartheid. It is time to take into account the legitimate concerns of ordinary people who have worked hard for what they own." Affirmative action "must be rooted in principles of justice and equity."

CAPE TIMES

PAC's 'Provocative Sloganeering'—Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) leader Clarence Makwetu "confesses to some puzzlement over the unfavourable reaction of his white fellow-citizens to the PAC slogan 'One Settler, One Bullet,'" begins a page 8 editorial in Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 15 October. "Whatever its historical origins, this evil slogan is in use among the radical youth here and now." "The glaring imbalance in the distribution of wealth and property ownership in this country obviously needs to be addressed. But not by inflammatory slogans. No one seriously believes that it is PAC policy that whites should be put up against a wall and shot. Yet it is time that the PAC leadership put a stop to recklessly provocative sloganeering."

Nationalists-ANC To Battle for Colored Vote—Barry Streek writes on page 6 of Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 16 October that "there were probably more coloured people at last week's National Party Cape congress than there were at the ANC's Western Cape conference the previous weekend." ANC President Nelson Mandela "admonished delegates over the small number of coloured people at his organisation's conference, pointing out that 54 percent of the people in the region were coloured, 25 percent black and 21 percent white." Streek believes the major political players "are now looking far beyond the all or multi-party talks and are beginning to confront the demographic realities that will confront them when those elections are eventually held."

MAYIBUYE

Concern About Control of Broadcasting—Johannesburg **MAYIBUYE** in English for October in its page 3 editorial remarks that a day after the signing of the National Peace Accord the South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, "lavished on F.W. de Klerk—representing one party to the agreement—ample time to interpret the accord. This brings into sharper focus the debate about control of broadcasting. Impressive Natspeak contained in the SABC Task Group's report does not address the fundamental issues. If peace and negotiations have to succeed, something drastic needs to be done about the control and content of broadcasting."

21 Oct Newspapers

MB2110101191

[Editorial Report]

SATURDAY STAR

Too Many Guns, Licensed or Unlicensed—Commenting on the "nearly 75 percent rise in firearms licenses" issued, Johannesburg **SATURDAY STAR** in English on

19 October, in its page 12 editorial, says: "Moves to tighten control over the possession, use and care of licensed firearms are welcome in principle," but "there are simply too many guns, licensed and unlicensed, in circulation". "A key proposal in the draft amendment to the Arms and Ammunition Act empowers the Commissioner of Police to declare any person "a collector of arms". In terms of the amendment a collector may exhibit his arms but not use them as weapons. The white right-wing has lost no time in raising its voice in protest, claiming that the draft Bill is part of a plot to disarm them. But, insofar as it will impede the stockpiling of weapons, the proposal is a constructive move." "But stricter supervision over licensed guns is not enough: it must be supplemented by vigorous action to shackle black marketeers dealing in unlawful weapons and to unearth the arms caches hidden by guerrillas during the 'armed struggle'."

SUNDAY TIMES

Economic Ignorance Hurting Prospects—"The prospects of the first post-apartheid government are beginning to be undermined by the reckless statements on economic matters that emanate from various ANC figures, and from their supporting chorus of liberation groupings," begins the page 24 editorial in Johannesburg **SUNDAY TIMES** in English on 20 October. "If the process continues, the ANC might well find itself as incapable as the Nationalists of raising foreign investment or, indeed, medium and long-term credit." "Long-term lenders simply will not put any substantial amount of money into a country whose prospects are as uncertain as South Africa's appear to be." There are two reasons cited: violence and "the perception, rapidly growing abroad, that the first post-apartheid government will pursue policies inimical to economic growth, and therefore to investment." Economics, as taught in the departments of history or political science of the leading universities, is characterized as "the prejudiced leading the blind". "Mr Nelson Mandela and his followers go about bleating that nobody will offer them an alternative to nationalisation, confiscation of assets, extortionate taxes and similar crude notions, but when they are offered the alternative that has succeeded again and again, in diverse societies around the globe, they seem incapable of understanding it. They seem to think there is a great bucket of money hidden somewhere, which will solve all their problems if only they can seize it, and nobody in his right mind invests in a country where economic debate proceeds at that primitive level." Ironically, the man who can rescue the country from the follies of the ANC is the finance minister, Mr Du Plessis. He could set the country "on a growth path that will demonstrate to the ANC the validity of arguments which, in the abstract, it cannot grasp," but "so far the finance minister has not displayed the will to do what he can, and must, do, which is both to curb a profligate bureaucracy, and break its hold on the economy." If he does not do that "the birth of a new South Africa will, then, be simply a transition from weakness to ignorance".

THE CITIZEN

ANC Admits Sanctions Harming Economy—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 18 October notes African National Congress, ANC, President Nelson Mandela's remarks in Harare at the Commonwealth summit that "he was keen that sanctions against South Africa be lifted because they were causing hardship for the Black majority." "Fancy that! An admission at last of what everybody except the 'liberators' has been saying for years—sanctions are harming the economy and Blacks are the main sufferers." However, the ANC still insists on "economic and financial sanctions remaining." These will be lifted only when a transitional government is in being. In other words, Mr Mandela is using sanctions as a lever to get Pretoria to hand over to an interim government. That many Blacks will continue to suffer joblessness and deprivation does not really worry him or the ANC."

THE STAR

Lack of Clarity Hampers International Support—"What will really damage prospects of attracting huge international support in the medium to long term is the equivocation and lack of clarity we project," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 21 October. "The ANC must shoulder much of the blame. It is welcome news indeed that Mr Mandela has openly stated his awareness of the suffering and privations caused by sanctions, but still no one knows which sanctions he is prepared to jettison at this stage, and when the rest can go." South Africans "still have the chance to convince outsiders that ours is a worthy cause for support. But bumbling and in-fighting will ensure that funds go elsewhere. And if they do, no one will be able to deny that we got our just desserts."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela Makes Foreign Investors Wait—"Mandela is determined to make foreign investors wait until he gives the word," states a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 21 October. "By the time he is ready to invite them in, however, they might be less interested in risking their money for an uncertain reward." "Trade sanctions are eroding, whatever the ANC says or the Commonwealth decides, but investment embargoes are not being lifted fast enough to provide the economic stimulus this country needs now."

SOWETAN

Azapo Puts Own Interests Ahead of Nation's—"As a political organisation in what is a developing democracy Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] has every right to think what it likes and to say what it thinks. But it is difficult to see what gives it the right to act as it is over the Patriotic Front issue," begins a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 21 October. The paper refers to a letter Azapo sent to parliamentary and

homeland leaders warning them to stop participating in the "system". Yet these leaders had already been invited by the coconveners of the talks. "It appears that some of Azapo's leaders must be told that there comes a time when what is good for the nation must be put ahead of the interests of individual organisations."

CAPE TIMES

Tighter Control on Gun Ownership—South Africa "is seeking to tighten up on gun ownership," states a page 6 editorial in Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 17 October. "South Africans, of all races, are an excessively armed nation. Nearly every second white adult, for example, owns a firearm. And whatever the vociferous gun lobby says, the fact remains that the more firearms there are in circulation, the more they will be used. Just as violence begets violence, so guns beget more guns. The ideal would indeed be, as the Anglican Church has suggested, for the entire population to be disarmed."

22 Oct Newspapers

MB2210103291

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Whites Deluded That Not Much To Change in Future South Africa—"There is an aura of unreality about a debate in which public servants try to pretend the new South Africa will not involve much change from the old one," notes a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 22 October. "The delusion is shared by many white South Africans; it is fostered by the De Klerk government which does not want too much unease among those it has promised to consult in an election or a referendum. Intermittent squeals from the white community show not everyone has his head in the sand. Threats of nationalisation or a wealth tax are taken seriously because the perception is that the ANC [African National Congress] is most likely to dominate a post-apartheid government. That will mean new faces at the top, new policies in the Cabinet, new people running the police, the army and parastatals like the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]." Therefore, "those who pretend that nothing will change do more damage than they can appreciate."

SOWETAN

Police Need To Win Confidence of People—A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg **SOWETAN** in English on 22 October refers to the continuing violence, noting that "more than 200 people have died since the historic Peace Accord was signed." "The police will have to win the confidence of the populace by acting decisively, thoroughly investigating all the manifestations of violence and bringing the culprits to book. Once the authorities do that, few people will still be tempted to take the law into their hands and go out on insane killing sprees."

Mozambique

UK's Douglas Hurd Arrives on Visit 19 Oct

MB1910154491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Douglas Hurd, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Maputo this morning for a 24-hour working visit.

Speaking to newsmen on his arrival, Douglas Hurd said he expects to meet with President Joaquim Chissano to discuss continued assistance to Mozambique in the field of security, as well as the strengthening of economic relations.

The British official said he had held discussions with his Mozambican counterpart Pascoal Mocumbi on the political, economic, and social situations in Mozambique.

Chissano Receives Hurd

MB1910185491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano received Douglas Hurd, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, in Maputo this afternoon.

No further details were provided on the meeting. The British minister said on his arrival in Maputo, however, that he would discuss with the Mozambican head of state continued assistance to Mozambique in the field of security as well as the strengthening of economic relations.

Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi and Information Minister Rafael Maguni were present at the meeting.

Hurd on Talks With Chissano

MB2010114291 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] The agreement in Rome was among the subjects discussed at a meeting in Maputo yesterday between President Joaquim Chissano and the visiting British Foreign Secretary, Douglas Hurd. Mr. Hurd took a 24-hour break from the Commonwealth conference in Harare to visit Maputo.

Before returning to Harare today, Mr. Hurd spoke to Radio Maputo about his meeting with President Chissano:

[Begin Hurd recording] The president discussed with me the agreement on principles reached in Rome, and we discussed ways in which Britain and the other friends of Mozambique could help turn that agreement into a full agreement, and a cease-fire. We discussed other ways in which Britain could help Mozambique, and I said that we were very keen to do that.

He thanked my prime minister, John Major, for the initiative (we have had) to relieve the debt. The poor countries, including Mozambique, will be relieved of debts in the future. And we talked in general about the

Commonwealth conference in Harare from which I have just come; the discussions there on South Africa, and on the region as a whole.

It was a very good talk. It was the first time I met His Excellency, President Chissano. And we had a long talk, and from my point of view a very useful talk. [end recording]

Further on Peace Talks Under Way in Rome

Renamo Radio Notes Agenda

EA2210193091 (Clandestine) A Voz da Renamo Radio
in Portuguese 1530 GMT 22 Oct 91 (tentative)

[Text] Following the signing of protocol number one, the peace negotiations between the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] and the Mozambique Liberation Front Government began in Rome today. Sources close to the negotiations said that at this round of talks specific issues divided into three chapters will be discussed and include:

- (1) political issues, electoral law—including its process and a timetable—freedom of the press and association and other issues related to civil rights;
- (2) [words indistinct] namely the cease-fire process and a timetable for [words indistinct]. Renamo and the government will have to establish criteria for the formation of a united and non-political army and [words indistinct] also to establish a program aimed at reintegrating them;
- (3) issues regarding political and military guarantees will be discussed to ensure full adherence to the cease-fire agreement.

Delegation Laeders Comment

MB2310121291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Report on telephone interview with Mozambique Government delegation head Armando Guebuza by Radio Mozambique's Orlanda Mendes in Rome on 23 October—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Mendes] Following the signing of the Protocol on Principles and Guarantees last week, the peace talks continued in Rome yesterday with the holding of a plenary session.

This session is expected to continue today with the discussion of issues connected with the exercise of a multiparty democracy in the country, that is the discussion of the law which governs the creation, legalization, and activity of political parties, as well as the law which will regulate the electoral process after the establishment of peace in Mozambique.

Although the path to peace is still thorny, it is equally true that there are reasons for renewed hope and expectation. The atmosphere in Rome has been described as serene. The statements obtained from delegates there, however, are cautious and terse.

In a telephone interview a few moments ago, government delegation head Armando Guebuza commented on the current state of the peace talks:

[Guebuza] "It is still difficult to draw up any conclusions at this time. Perhaps this would be possible after the second (or third) meeting. I would not like to raise false expectations in a still delicate process."

[Mendes] At a press conference the day before yesterday, the president of the Republic expressed the hope that the signing of the protocol would create greater trust between the two delegations. Is this what is happening in Rome now?

[Guebuza] "The negotiations have resumed and the atmosphere is practically different from the previous meetings. We are, however, still negotiating. Accordingly, we have not yet begun to see tangible results."

[Mendes] In conclusion, I asked Minister Armando Guebuza if his delegation was optimistic.

[Guebuza] "I will say that we are prudently optimistic."

[Mendes] Renamo delegation leader Raul Domingos was equally cautious. Although he noted that the protocol would facilitate the negotiating process, he declined to be drawn into predictions.

[Domingos] "We would like to be cautious as far as dates are concerned. We are not going to set dates here because we could end up disappointing the international community, particularly our people. To say a cease-fire accord can be signed by the end of this year would mean signing it either in November or December this year. Our experience in these peace talks has taught us to be cautious. All the same, I would like to point out that we are ready to discuss all points on the agenda. We are equally ready to sign a cease-fire, even during these round of talks."

* Foreign Development Projects in Nampula Noted

92AF0019B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
17 Sep 91 p 3

[Text] The participation of nongovernmental organizations [NGO's] in the field of agriculture is thought to be producing positive results in the area of the small projects in Nampula Province. The NGO's are sponsoring about 17 projects under execution, with an investment of well over \$200,000.

Leading the nongovernmental organizations operating in the province, Cocamo [Canada-Mozambique Cooperation Organization] is responsible for more than 10 small projects. This mode of cooperation is seen as a successful

means of achieving the aims outlined above, although the presence of the NGO's is marked in several economic and social sectors.

Equally involved in support to small projects, in addition to the Cocamo, are CARE International, Concern, German Agrarian Action, ICCO/OXFAM-Belgium, CIDAC [expansion not given], and Finnida [Finnish International Development Agency]. However, the Cocamo is responsible for most of the development projects linked to the Office of Support to Small Projects, of the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture.

In addition to providing institutional support to the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture, this Canada-Mozambican organization, which includes about 20 small NGO's from that North American country, is participating in the consolidation of the cooperative movement and the expansion of its activities, through the General Union of Cooperatives, placing major importance on the involvement of women.

In terms of the size of the investment in each of the projects backed by the Cocamo, the General Union of Cooperatives receives the largest parcel: CD\$73,000 [Canadian dollars], to enable the General Union to achieve true self-sufficiency and independence. This will require the consolidation and strengthening of management, through training programs in management, accounting, and organization.

The marketing and credit project, in which CD\$52,000 has been invested, is aimed to establish a short-term credit program to serve as a link between the local banking institutions and the cooperative movement, to function locally. In practice, the credit consists in loans only in the form of the provision of services, such as tractors, seed, and fertilizers, to be repaid at the time of marketing.

The development of women, based on agricultural production, is the third priority of the Cocamo, which has made CD\$13,500 available for this purpose. This program is linked with other concerns that are merely social in nature, such as child care, health and hygiene, and clean water, among others.

The entire group of projects for which the Cocamo is responsible involves an investment of CD\$184,000, which is why that organization is seen as taking the lead, in terms of intervention, while the other NGO's have invested a total of \$112,000 in various social and economic sectors of the province.

Other NGO's

CARE International is linked more to assistance in the distribution of seed and funding for sacking and transport.

The organization offers assistance in agriculture, particularly in the reintroduction of cassava in the arid zone, the propagation of sweet potatoes, and the promotion of vegetable production.

This year, taking advantage of the prior experience, CARE International is maintaining the same programs as last year, while promising to improve and consolidate them. The propagation of seed, in which CARE is expected to participate, will take place in Ribwa District.

For its part, CONCERN, an Irish agency, is turning its attention to Nampula City's green belt, involving itself in the production and distribution of shade and fruit trees, erosion control, forestry, and plant nurseries, investing \$75 million to this end.

Like these organizations, the other nongovernmental organizations operating in Nampula Province have concentrated on production and technical support to the rural area, which has not been an easy task because of the lack of security in most of the regions contemplated, which are outside the area of the province capital.

Zambia

Reportage on Preelection Developments, Events

Nada Official Warns of Civil War

MB1810184491 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] The National Democratic Alliance, Nada, today called for immediate [words indistinct] the Organization of African Unity chairman and former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to ensure peaceful progress to Zambia's multiparty general elections on 31 October.

Nada Secretary General Mr. Elias Kahenga has sent a message to the embassies of four African countries and the Commonwealth secretary general, through the British High Commission, suggesting that President Ibrahim Babangida and Dr. Nyerere convene a meeting with President Kaunda soon.

Mr. Kahenga said in his message that Zambia was in the brink of a civil war. He said the country which played [words indistinct] its democratization process in doubt because of hostile propaganda and failure by the major political parties to cooperate.

'Jitters' Prompt Fear, Exodus

MB1810193891 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1911 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Lusaka Oct 18 SAPA—Diplomatic, expatriate and Asian communities have developed jitters over Zambia's first plural elections and have decided to send their families away during the polls, a SAPA correspondent reported on Friday.

The majority of embassies in Lusaka have made contingency plans to evacuate their personnel and nationals in the run up to the October 31 presidential and parliamentary elections.

The independent WEEKLY POST newspaper reported on Friday that some expatriates have already sent their families abroad for the duration of the polls.

The newspaper said some members of the Asian community had expressed anxiety by sending out their families to other safer countries.

The WEEKLY POST predicted that business would grind to a halt as most shopowners planned to shut over the voting period for fear of rioting and looting, reminiscent of the 1986 and 1990 food riots in which the majority of Asian traders lost millions of dollars worth of goods and had their shops badly damaged.

This fear has prompted panic buying by the public who have been given the cue by threats of vengeance from the main rival parties, the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) and the opposition Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD).

But most diplomats interviewed on Friday said they did not anticipate trouble and expected the transition to a multi-party system to be smooth and without hitches.

An American Embassy spokesman was quoted as saying: "I am confident that the political transition in Zambia will pass peacefully."

This sentiment was echoed by acting British High Commissioner Terry Byrne who said his government supported the democratic process now unfolding in Zambia but pointed out: "We and all British missions have contingency plans sitting on the back shelf somewhere."

The WEEKLY POST quoted Mr Byrne as saying he had heard statements of political leaders predicting civil war but dismissed them as mere politicking to woo voters. He supported all causes to avoid violence and unrest.

There were no indications that there would be civil strife in Zambia, Mr Byrne stressed: "I have always believed Zambia to be a peaceful country."

Kaunda: 'No More Mercy' for MMD

MB1810195791 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1949 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Lusaka Oct 18 SAPA—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has vowed to mercilessly deal with the opposition Movement for Multi-party Democracy (MMD) leaders if elected to power on October 31—for "insulting" him.

Speaking during the official commissioning of a coffee factory near Ndola this week, President Kaunda said he did not take lightly the "unbridled insults" being hurled against him by the opposition.

The government-owned TIMES OF ZAMBIA quoted the Zambian leader in Friday's edition as warning: "I have never listened to so many lies and insults in all my life than I have listened to in the last two years. We have been forgiving them and we will continue, but after the elections there will be no more forgiveness."

He added: "We need to beat them thoroughly in the elections if we are to redress this imbalance. But after October 31, no more mercy."

The newspaper quoted President Kaunda as claiming that the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) was a party of peace, love and care while the MMD was a party of hatred and destruction.

The president did not elaborate nor give substantive references regarding the insults or lies told about him.

Kaunda: No Peace-Keeping Forces

MB1910184091 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] President Kaunda has said he sees no point in inviting peace-keeping forces during the election period because there is enough security.

Dr. Kaunda said in Chinsali today that there is enough security in the country and there is no need to invite peace-keepers during the elections. He was speaking in an interview with [words indistinct] newspaper at his Chambalakale farm.

He ruled out reprisals against the opposition after 1 November, saying he will just ensure that there is law, order, and discipline. Dr. Kaunda said the Movement for Multiparty Democracy is only united by hatred for UNIP [United National Independence Party] and (?its) government would fail to run a complicated Zambia.

Kaunda, MMD's Chiluba Attend Church

MB2010185291 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] With only 10 days before elections, President Kaunda and Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD] President Frederick Chiluba joined hands with other Christians to pray for peace at a special service held at the Cathedral of the Holy Ghost in Lusaka today.

The national prayer service attended by supporters of UNIP [United National Independence Party] and MMD was also held to commemorate the 27th anniversary of Zambia independence, which falls on 24 October [words indistinct] and reeducation.

The president, who read a message from the Bible, preached about God's (?creation) and the need for mankind to show allegiance to God. At the occasion [words indistinct] Mr Chiluba also read from the Bible and highlighted the need for people to lead a peaceful and quite life.

President Kaunda and Movement for Multiparty Democracy President Frederick Chiluba have both agreed to meet in Lusaka tomorrow but did not disclose the agenda of the meeting, which is to take place under the auspices of the church. Speaking to reporters outside the Cathedral of the Holy Ghost in Lusaka (?today), where President Kaunda and Mr. Chiluba attended the special service for national prayers, Dr. Kaunda said he was ready for the meeting.

Mr. Chiluba, who was also asked whether their meeting (?would) discuss the lifting of the state of emergency before elections, said he hoped [words indistinct] Mr. John Mambo, from the Church of God, said the meeting would be held in the morning (?at) the Evangelical Fellowship Secretariat and expressed hope that the issue of the state of emergency might be on the agenda.

No Kaunda-Chiluba Talks as Planned

MB2110182091 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Report by BBC reporter Mike Hall from Lusaka on the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There was confusion in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, today, after talks between President Kenneth Kaunda and MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] leader Frederick Chiluba failed to take place as advertised. The talks were sponsored by the church and were intended to help reduce political tension between President Kaunda of the UNIP [United National Independence Party] party and the main opposition party, the MMD. But, in any event, President Kaunda did not turn up, with State House saying that the plans for the meeting had not been finalized. From Lusaka, Mike Hall reports:

[Begin Hall recording] The apparent difficulty (?is) getting the two rivals to sit down and talk about their [words indistinct] over the elections now only 10 days away. There is rhetoric of violence on both sides. Mr. Kaunda has warned of civil war after the elections and said opposition leaders would be shown no mercy if his party won. Mr. Chiluba has also raised tensions by making wholly unsubstantiated claims about Mr. Kaunda ferrying weapons into Malawi and they are calling for an international peace keeping force. There have already been enough incidents of violence that [words indistinct] cause for serious concern. In the most recent, police used tear gas when hundreds of MMD supporters interrupted a UNIP rally in Lusaka at the weekend. Stones were thrown, a policeman injured, and 10 people were arrested.

Mr. Chiluba has made it clear he is willing to meet Mr. Kaunda at any time. On Sunday [20 October], he took the initiative to (?greet) the president on the steps of the Anglican Cathedral, where they joined in prayers for peaceful transition. Pictures of the two smiling and shaking hands appeared on the front page of both daily papers this morning but State House says plans for the

meeting have not been fully discussed. The president [words indistinct] due to meet the election's monitoring committee.

The MMD has accused Mr. Kaunda of backing down. However, the church is working hard as mediator and it seems inevitable that the two sides will have to meet. Apart from anything else, there are concerns about there being no clear mechanism for the handover of power, should the MMD win. [end recording]

Masheke: MMD Poses Only Opposition

MB2010185691 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 20 Oct 91

[Text] Prime Minister Malimba Masheke and the UNIP [United National Independence Party] leadership in Northwestern Province have acknowledged that the Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD] is the only party that is offering (?real) opposition to UNIP.

General Masheke, who is on a campaign tour of the Northwestern Province, said though the MMD is offering opposition to UNIP, the party (?has been) practicing tribalism, adding that there is no democracy and accountability in the MMD. He continued by praising UNIP and condemning the MMD, saying the UNIP government has always been caring for the people. General Masheke's rally at Manyinga, near Kabompo, was disrupted due to a heavy downpour.

Kaunda To Step Down If Defeated

MB2110144891 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1256 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] Lusaka Oct 21 SAPA—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on Monday pledged to hand over power peacefully if he is defeated in the October 31 elections.

Speaking in an interview in Lusaka with the local and international press, President Kaunda said he would be more than ready to hand over power to the victorious party.

"As a democrat, I will oblige by the people's mandate. The Zambian people would have decided as to who should be their leader," he added.

He said he felt the leadership of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD] was immature, but stated: "If they win the elections, I will hand over the power in compliance with the people's mandate".

He deplored the MMD's call for an international peace-keeping force during the transition period, saying: "This clearly demonstrates how immature the MMD leadership is".

MMD President Frederick Chiluba last Thursday appealed to friendly countries to send peace-keeping forces to Zambia during the elections and transition to the first multiparty government in 17 years.

He rebutted Mr Kaunda's accusation that the MMD leadership was immature, and in turn criticised the

ruling party: "The UNIP [United National Independence Party] leadership has run bankrupt of ideas hence the miserable mismanagement of the economy and the continued deterioration of social services and high inflation in the country".

With only nine days before the polling day, inter-party strife and violence between the ruling United National Independence Party and the opposition MMD is the cause of concern among the populace.

The two parties have accused each other of fanning violence. Police have made many arrests in various urban centres.

Preliminary Vote Count Ruled Out

MB2110212091 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 21 Oct 91

[Text] The elections office has made it clear that there will be no preliminary counting of votes at polling stations despite demands for such a provision by the opposition.

Director of Elections Mr. Gabriel Phiri told a news conference in Lusaka today that measures have been worked out to ensure that there is no rigging in next week's presidential and parliamentary elections. He said the electoral commission has made it mandatory that no ballot boxes should be moved from polling stations to the counting places unless they are accompanied in the same vehicle by election agents of all parties contesting the elections in the particular constituency.

Mr. Phiri said this arrangement has been accepted by some international election observers thereby making counting of votes at polling stations unwarranted.

Kaunda Urged To Lift State of Emergency

MB2210195291 Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] The chairman of the Zambia Elections Monitoring Coordinating Committee [ZEMCC], Reverend Abson Sakala, today urged President Kaunda to lift the state of emergency to facilitate free and fair elections on the 31 October. Speaking at a press briefing at the ZEMCC headquarters, Rev. Sakala said ZEMCC was committed to the motto of setting a standard for Africa, fair and free elections, and that it was the committee's request that the emergency be lifted as soon as possible for the election day. He said, like many other people, the ZEMCC thought that the president had the power to lift the state of emergency.

Elections Director on Preparations

*MB2310073691 London BBC World Service in English
0430 GMT 23 Oct 91*

[Interview with Zambian Elections Director Gabriel Phiri director by Rachael Rollings in Lusaka on the "Network Africa" program; date not given]

[Text] It is eight days to go now and then it will be time for Zambians to have their first multiparty elections for 17 years.

Well, the people who are watching the clock most are the election organizers. They haven't had much practice with genuine multiparty elections and yet they have got to make sure polling stations, counting houses, and all other systems, are working well come the 31st of the month, election day. Their chief organizer is a retired civil servant called Gabriel Phiri. In Lusaka, Rachel Rollings asked Mr. Phiri if there was enough money to pay for the elections.

[Begin recording] [Phiri] There is no time that we have ever said we have had enough funds because that would be lying. But within the small amount of money that we have, we are determined still to carry on with the elections.

[Rollings] What is the most difficult thing about your job?

[Phiri] The most difficult thing is to deal with parties, because I am not a partisan myself and I am not a politician. But, you see, I have to deal with each one of

them and satisfactorily to their wish. Outside the laid-down law, there is no way that one can say I operate in favor of this one or the other one.

[Rollings] Now there seems to be a bit of trouble about polling stations. Some polling stations seem to have disappeared since the previous elections and have reappeared in a different place and some polling stations are said to exist in two separate places at the same time. Is that something you have got to sort out?

[Phiri] In the one party state, we used to use certain buildings which belonged to certain people who by this time have identified themselves with one party or another. We cannot use the same ones now. That is why polling stations have necessarily to be changed so that the other parties don't complain.

[Rollings] Now, I can see that there are a lot of preparations going on around here. There are piles and piles of ballot boxes and [word indistinct] wax still on them and there are vehicles with the names of the electoral commission printed on the side. But there stacks and stacks of [words indistinct] of toilet papers lying in the corridors here. Now, can you tell me why on earth do you need toilet paper?

[Phiri] [laughs] We need toilet paper just because in our process of voting we require a tissue at the, what we call, table two. Once our officer is satisfied that this is the eligible voter, then he is passed on to table two where we want to make sure that this person doesn't come back again by rinsing his thumb into ink. We can't leave the bottle with the ink dripping. So, we use a tissue to wipe off the excess ink. [end recording]

Liberia

Taylor To Arrest Bundu if Latter Enters Territory

AB1910103091 Paris AFP in English 0231 GMT
19 Oct 1991

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 18 [as received] (AFP)—Rebel leader Charles Taylor has "strongly warned" he will arrest Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Secretary General Abbas Bundu if he enters rebel-held Liberia, Radio Gbarnga reported Friday. The radio, monitored here, quoted Taylor saying he took the decision because of the invasion of Liberia by "armed bandits", refugee soldiers calling themselves the United Liberation Movement of Liberia (ULIMO), from Sierra Leone.

He charged that Bundu, a Sierra Leonean, was one of many backing ULIMO, the group that reportedly attacked Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) at the weekend. He said he had written to ECOWAS chairman Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny informing them of his refusal to accept their request for a visit by Bundu to Liberia and to meet with him. The NPFL controls most of the country outside the capital Monrovia.

Taylor described Bundu as "a criminal" who, he charged, "wanted to prolong the conflict in Liberia," adding: "I will not allow him to enter my territory". He complained that Diouf and Houphouet-Boigny requested him to "receive and confer with Bundu as soon as possible."

Taylor warned the armed attack could delay a fourth peace meeting in the Ivory Coast political capital Yamoussoukro on October 29. He also accused the United States of supporting ULIMO to "destabilize" Liberia. "The U.S.-led ULIMO will not succeed," he said.

He provided no additional information, but said he had sent a delegation to Washington to register NPFL protest over U.S. "continued partial role" in the Liberian conflict. U.S. Embassy officials here have denied the charges.

Rebel radio Gbarnga said Friday that fighting between ULIMO and NPFL forces was continuing in border towns around the strategic Mano River Bridge.

Meanwhile a meeting between representatives of the NPFL and the Monrovia-based interim government has again been postponed for the second time at Taylor's request. A justice ministry statement said a meeting scheduled for Thursday was expected to elect leaders of an interim elections commission and a chief justice of the ad hoc supreme court set up by the two sides three weeks ago. It did not say when the rescheduled meeting will take place.

Taylor Tours Sinoe, Grand Cape Mount Counties

AB2310120091 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 22 Oct 91

[Text] President Charles Gankay Taylor and the first lady, at the head of a high-power delegation, has arrived in Greenville, Sinoe County. According to an Information Ministry release, President Taylor and party were officially welcomed on getting to the peaceful Greenville city by the city mayoress, Mrs. Margaret Grisby.

An interseccary [as heard] service held under the auspices of the Christian Ministers Association and the First United Methodist Church in Greenville, Reverend J. Samuel Johnson, cautioned President Taylor to be mindful of gossipers who may want to cause trouble in his government.

In response, President Taylor said it is the holy hands of God with which the nation has been blessed. Mr. Taylor said the popular people's uprising was led by God. He said had not God approved, the mission of liberating the people of Liberia would have proven unsuccessful.

President Taylor used the occasion to ask for forgiveness for whatever wrong may have been done in the course of the liberation struggle. He urged all Liberians to work together for a united Liberia. The president, according to a radio report monitored, is this afternoon chairing executive counsel in Paynesville.

President Taylor has urged Liberians to forgive NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] soldiers for whatever treatment the soldiers may have meted out to them since the revolution.

A release from the PATRIOT newspaper said President Taylor made the apology in Tentown Kolakonne chiefdom, Grand Cape Mount County, when he addressed citizens in continuation of his nationwide executive counsel. President Taylor said the maintenance of peace throughout the country remained the guiding principle of his government. He said those who want to go against this should never dream of being a part of the Liberian revolution.

President Taylor said, and we are quoting: Let us forget about what the soldiers have been doing to you and turn a new page. He said every man would be responsible for his actions. Anyone taking this for a joke would have to incur the wrath of Gankay.

The citizens thanked President Taylor and party for the visit and hoped it would further strengthen relations between soldiers and citizens of Kolakonne.

During the meeting, the first lady of Liberia, Mrs. Agnes Taylor, was presented 50 grams of gold by citizens of the district.

Mali**Communications Minister's 16 Oct Briefing Reported**

AB1810065991 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 17 Oct 91

[Text] This morning Communication Minister Sada Diarra addressed a news conference in the editorial hall of the Mali Radio and Television Service. The communication minister commented on some decisions made at yesterday's cabinet meeting, as Souleymane Kantara Cissoko reports:

[Begin recording] [Cissoko] The first point in this weekly briefing concerned Mali-Burkina Faso cooperation, the excellence of which was underlined during the head of state's visit to Burkina Faso. Indeed, Bamako has multifaceted cooperation with Ouagadougou. The government spokesman said that what is left now is to explore other possibilities for economic cooperation between the countries toward a greater subregional integration.

Regarding the action plan for children, Mr. Sada Diarra said that the government has shown its political determination to make children's protection and development one of the priorities of the transitional period, and from this premise action should be taken in the area of preschoolers, mother and child protection, and emphasizing nutritional problems. The policy of abandoning children must be stopped because children were the moving spirit behind the changes that occurred in March this year.

Concerning fiscal recovery, Mr. Sada Diarra spoke on the need to undertake strong action to recoup the country's fiscal revenues. No privatization will be done without the recovery, as the rigor of fiscal recovery is the indispensable and obligatory complement to the privatization policy of the national economy. Without taxes there cannot be public services, and it is with fiscal revenues that the state finances internal investments.

The last point of this briefing was the forthcoming seminar on simplifying administrative procedures. The need for such a seminar is very current because, according to Mr. Sada Diarra, since independence the administration has grown in a bureaucratic way that discourages its users, while it has the mission of a public service—that is to render service to users. The seminar will have to trim the civil service to make it more efficient.

To stay in tune with current affairs, the pressmen, all angry over the recent expulsion of Malians from Mauritania, wanted to know the government's position on this problem, which had been raised during the cabinet meeting. This is what Mr. Sada Diarra said:

[Diarra] We talked about this problem. It is not 75 Malians who were expelled from Mauritania but 80. Just a few hours before, we received 50 of our compatriots expelled from Algeria who were received at Kidal. We have taken note of these expulsions. The authorities

concerned, both Mauritians and Algerians, have not told us anything. These are our countrymen who were simply led to the border. We have made it a point to welcome them and to ask those authorities why and in what context these expulsions were being carried out. We have not been told anything, and we have mandated the minister of foreign affairs to obtain information before deciding what has to be done. [end recording]

Nigeria**Government Announces Delay of Sudan Peace Talks**

AB2310085491 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 23 Oct 91

[Text] The Federal Government has explained that Sudanese peace talks scheduled to begin in Abuja on the 28th of this month is to be delayed because of the current efforts to resolve rift in the ranks of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, SPLA, led by Colonel John Garang.

An official statement in Lagos said that following the development, the presidential envoy on the Sudan crisis, Ambassador (Olu Shari), had ultimate contacts in Nairobi, Kenya, with the breakaway SPLA group led by [name indistinct] and Lam Akol. Ambassador (Shari) would carry out discussions with all factions of the SPLA to assist in bringing about rapprochement between the mainstream—Sudanese People's Liberation Army and Sudanese People's Liberation Movement—as well as the splinter group.

The Federal Government said it very much regretted the unexpected rift in the ranks of the SPLA, and the consequent implications for the Abuja peace talks. The Federal Government noted that a durable and comprehensive peace could only be achieved if all factions in the Sudanese dispute take part in the Abuja conference. It said that it would intensify its efforts to bring together the two SPLA factions.

All parties to the Sudanese dispute had initially expressed strong support and appreciation for President Babangida's peace initiatives and were looking forward to the convening of the Abuja conference soon.

Kano Friday Prayers Held 'Amid Tight Security'

AB1810200591 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 18 Oct 91

[Text] Kano, Oct 18 (AFP)—Moslems prayed Friday [18 October] in mosques here amid tight security provided by soldiers, police, and the air force, with military planes flying over the city where internecine riots earlier in the week left more than 100 dead.

Moslem leaders, in their preaching, urged followers to keep the peace and ensure the smooth progress of Nigeria's transition programme toward civilian rule by October 1992.

But less than half the usual number of worshippers attended prayers out of fear of attack from Christians, some of them told an AFP reporter.

Meanwhile a mass exodus of non-indigenous people, especially southerners, continued despite the government's assurance of their safety. A middle-aged man boarding a bus to Enugu, the Ibo capital town, told AFP he lost his wife and four children in the riots: "two of them were decapitated," said Innocent E., from Awka, in the southeastern state of Anambra.

Ashes of burnt bodies and tyres were still visible on the roads, although all corpses had been quickly removed by the authorities. Hundreds of buildings, shops and stores were damaged, burnt and looted along major roads to the old city.

Also damaged were churches, mosques, banks, filling stations in major roads of Sabon Gari, [and] the Christian area occupied mainly by southerners, including Ibos, Bendelites and some Yoruba.

Twenty-five cars were burnt out on the premises of one of the seven burnt filling stations on Airport Road.

Meanwhile about 5,000 southerners had taken refuge at the police barracks and headquarters in the Bompai area, downtown, where they queued to collect food provided by the state government.

Kano was suffering from food shortages because shops had not reopened in the wake of the riots Monday [14 October] and Tuesday [15 October] and the biggest market, Sabon Gari, remained closed despite the governor's call Wednesday to traders to return. Most banks remained shut in this northern city.

Police Prepare for Gubernatorial Primary Elections

*AB1810221591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 18 Oct 91*

[Text] The Nigeria Police has established a special squad in each state and Abuja for tomorrow's governorship primaries. Also to be involved in the exercise are special trained police personnel who will be in Mufti for undercover operations. The inspector general of police, Alhaji Aliyu Attah, announced this today in Lagos at a news briefing on police preparations for the exercise. He said the special squads will, in addition, receive and investigate promptly all complaints arising from the primaries. The inspector general said not less than 86,000 personnel will be involved in the exercise nationwide.

On the recent disturbances in Kano, he said 120 persons have been arrested. Mr. Attah said the situation had since returned to normal.

Lagos Wards Reported 'Calm'

*AB1910204991 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 19 Oct 91*

[Text] Party primaries for gubernatorial election took place across the country today. A team of Radio Nigeria correspondents that went round Lagos metropolis reports that everything was calm in all the wards visited. The situation was attributed to the fact that the exercise was purely a party affair. They said there were adequate preparations for the elections by the National Electoral Commission [NEC] on one hand and the parties on the other. Law enforcement agents, NEC, and MAMSER [Mass Mobilization for Self-Reliance, Social Justice, and Economic Recovery] officials, as well as agents of some of the aspirants, were all present at the various wards.

A correspondent said the election was by open ballot, and party members embraced themselves after voting, regardless of their choice of candidates. Political analysts said it was a dawn of a new era and expressed the hope that Nigerians were prepared for a democratic rule come 1992.

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